

To make this clearer in the text the name of window 232 was enclosed in parenthesis:

Old page 14, line 27:

Titles are also filtered for display by Which Title? window 232.

New page 14, line 27:

Titles are also filtered for display by "Which Title?" window 232.

* The parenthesis are provided in the enclosed new page 14.

Other typo corrections:

1. Page 19, line 29: The word "methods" has been replaced with the word "method".
2. Page 20, line 1: The word "interaction" has been replaced with the word "interactions".

5.-7. Claims 1 and 7 are objected to because of the following informalities...

Comments accepted and claims were corrected accordingly.

Claims 1-6 corrected for improved clarity.

The applicant has lost interest in claims 7 through 9 and these claims are removed.

Claims 10 and 11 are removed in view of 35 U.S.C. 112.

8. Quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a)... obviousness rejection.

Acknowledged, thanks.

9. Claim 1:

"Toki discloses the step of associating a string of characters with the address of a document (column 8, lines 32-33)."

Quoting Toki, column 8, lines 32-33:

"The registration process A is a process of registering a URL character string inputted from the channel remote-controller 2 by the user in a presently selected channel."

As clearly understood from the above quotation, Toki does not mention any association of any kind. Toki suggest registering the "URL character string in the address database A 54" (column 8, lines 32-33). Database A 54 is a database for storing addresses of documents, these addresses called by Toki "URL character string":
(a) "...the address database A 54 comprises 100 records #0-#99 each storing one URL character string" (column 6, lines 48-49).
(b) "The URL character string is transmitted to the Internet 52..." (column 7, lines 14-15).

All that Toki teaches in the above discussion is the saving of an address of a document (URL character string) in an address database. No association of the document address (URL character string) is made to another character string.

As the presentation made in this section to reject claim 1 is not supported in Toki, you are kindly requested to allow claim 1.

Claim 2:

"...Beal teaches that the user types string of characters in a query window..."

Claim 2 is dependent on claim 1. The inventive step is provided when combined with claim 1 that is not taught by Beal.

Please allow claim 2 as dependent on claim 1.

Claim 3:

"...Toki teaches control characters are used to indicate that the string is generated for the purpose of associating an address of a document (column

7, lines 13-24).

Here is the paragraph from Toki, column 7 lines 13-24:

“In step 104, the CPU 3 outputs the URL character string stored in the URL buffer to the modem 10. The URL character string is transmitted to the Internet 52 based on a predetermined protocol, and then, data of the Web page represented by the URL character string is transmitted from a corresponding site on the Internet 52. The CPU 3 receives the Web page data through the modem 10 in step 105, and writes the received data in the display circuit 8 in step 106. Thereafter, control goes back to step 101. The received Web page data are now displayed on the display unit 9. Steps 104-106 are the same as a process of displaying Web data according to the conventional WWW browser.”

Toki does not teach “control characters” at all, certainly no use of control characters is mentioned.

Toki does not mention that “string is generated”.

Toki does not demonstrate a character string that is associated with the address of the document. The only character string mentioned by Toki is the “URL character string” which is the very address of the document (and not a separate and different string).

As the presentation made to reject claim 3 based on Toki column 7, lines 13-24 has no evidence in that paragraph, you are kindly requested to allow claim 3.

Claim 4:

“...Toki teaches control characters are used to indicate that a document associated with a string should be open (column 7, lines 18-22”.

The case here is similar to the case of claim 3. No “control characters” are mentioned by Toki. Toki teaches opening a

document referred to by its' URL address. No association of a string of characters to a URL address.

As the presentation made here to reject claim 4 has no grounds in the indicated paragraph of Toki you are kindly requested to allow claim 4.

10. Claims 5:

"Hobbs teaches a button used to indicate that the string is generated for the purpose of associating an address of a document and that a document associated with the string should be open (column 23, lines 2-9)."

Hobbs column 23, lines 2-9:

"When a viewer clicks on a button bar linked via an HTTP address to a remote database or data Warehouse, the HTML file associated with the button bar causes the viewer's browser to make a request for a record from the specified database or Data Warehouse in the same manner as described above for the initial QUERY-STRING request, with the results of the request displayed in frame 1 500."

The button of claim 5 indicates the action of associating a character string with an HTTP address.

The button of Hobbs indicates the action of retrieving a document by its' HTTP address. It clearly does not state that "string is generated for the purpose of associating an address of a document".

As the presentation made in reference to the rejection of claim 5 is not demonstrated in Hobbs, you are kindly requested to allow claim 5.

Claim 6:

Same argument.

Claim was amended for clarification.

You are kindly requested to allow amended claim 6.

In your section 10, last two paragraphs starting with "It would have been obvious to a person..."

These paragraphs include general statements that are not specifically linked to elements of the present application. As such I assume no specific response is required.

11. Reference to paragraph (e) of 35 U.S.C. 102.

Reference acknowledged.

The rest of the office action has no detailed response as it relates to claims 7-11 which have been removed.